decorated with resplendent groupings of lights. La Madeleine, the Vendôme Column, the Louvre and the Halles are superbly illuminated. The section of the city around the HERALD office, on the Place de l'Opèra, presents a regular fairy scene with the gleaming and flashing of electric

The offices of the HERALD bureau are crowded like those of the home office on the night of a Presidential election. The air resounds with laughter, congratulations and merry songs. Everybody in the throng. Frenchmen, Americans, English-for the representatives of these nationalities predominate—seems inspired by the scenes and the occasion, and gives tree vent to his convivial feelings.

IN THE REPUBLICAN SECTIONS.

In the republican sections of Paris, Montmartre and Belleville especial v. and along the boulevards immense multitudes throng the streets, admiring the illuminations. Your correspondent has just returned from a lengthened drive through the city. Perfect order and good humor prevail everywhere. The usual amount of chaffing, singing and broad merriment is carried on, but, although the streets are immed with laughing crowds of men women and children, there is no disorder or intem THE FETE OF THE REPUBLIC.

It is believed that this celebration of the reviva of France under a republic is the most magnifi-

cent in history. It is a decided demonstration of the people in favor of the institutions that have enabled them to recover within a few years from the effects of extraordinary national misfortunes. The grandeur of the occasion has raised the popular enthusiasm to the highest pitch and it finds expression in outbursts of patriotism and joy. THE RECEPTION AT THE BLYSER.

Of course, the government has not tailed in its duty and extends magnificent hospitality to the

distinguished visitors now in Paris. The preparations were made with care and lavish expenditures, so that nothing so grand and imposing as the ceremonies and receptions at the President's residence has been witnessed here before. The decorations are wonderful and really beyond FAVORABLE WEATHER.

The weather to-day was cloudy, with occasional showers, but during the latter hours to midnight was dry. The effect of the illuminations seemed heightened by the black canopy of the sky, into which shot innumerable rays of light, which when viewed at a distance from the city seemed to crown Paris in the hour of her triumph.

INGLISH OPINION OF THE CEREMONY. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, May 2, 1878. Paris specials consider that the opening of the Exhibition was one of the most impressive popular demonstrations ever witnessed in Paris, although the official ceremony was somewhat marred by the crowd breaking in upon the rear of the procession near the Pont de Jena. About one hundred thousand persons congregated at the exit gate and cheered the departing digni-

A CONCISE AND GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE OPENING SCENES. [From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

PARIS, May 1, 1878.

The great day which has been so long and pleasurably anticipated by France, and indeed by the whole world, has at last dawned, and the sceptical population of Paris awoke to the fact that the Exposition of 1878 was, in despite of adverse predictions and hostile influences, a most tangible reality. It seemed during the early hours of the morning as though the day was to be rainy and disagreeable. The sky was covered with heavy clouds, and a drizzling mist filled the atmosphere. The streets and boulevards ooked dark and dreary. The brilliant preparations that had been made in honor of the day were for a time eclipsed. In fact, things opened most highly exultant, and regarded the whole affair as a settled fallure.

Fortunately the gloomy prospects that came in with the early morning laded away later in the forenoon. A lew minutes after ten o'clock the change began to manifest itself. The clouds rolled away, showing at first little patches of blue beyond the surrounding g.oom. The mist cleared; and, finally, as the grand climax of this earthly rethe streets were nooded with light and warmin, This change in the weather was peculiarly welcome and surprising, for during the past two days the city has been continuously under a cloud, thunderstorms have succeeded each other and rain has fallen in torrents.

A PICTURESQUE VIEW. The effects of this lavorable change in the weather were soon visible. The friends of the Exposition were in their glory once again, and the conservatives looked moody. As though by magic, the city acquired a pleasing air of animation, and the streets glowed with light and color. The aristocratic quarters alone were dismai and lifeless; but lew flags decorated the windows of legitimists and Bonapartists, and it was evident that the ene mies of the republic were determined to frown down the great republican project of the day. Paris was not the less joyous on this account The leading thoroughtares and boulevards were gorgeous with flags, banners and decorations. Along the quays throngs or people were soon con gregated, and the multitude naturally moved in the direction of Autemi and the Trocadero. The Champs Elysees, which had been almost deserted earlier in the day, were soon crowded with happy

A GREAT ROLIDAY. The French flags were varied by the Stars and Stripes, which floated from hundreds of windows. especially along the boulevard des Italiens, and the Champs Elysees; the American quarter, around isterial buildings and the Bark of France were tastefully and elegantly decorated with tricolor testoons and sik banners. Other public buildings were spiendidly adorned, and, for a distance, pre sented a gorgeous spectacie. In the windows of the Herald Bureau stood two bronze reductions of Bartholdt's celebrated statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World," now in course of completion; the open hand of one of these statues bore an American flag, and that of the other bore a French flag. The effect was exceedingly novel, and a large crowd gathered in front of the building and gazed curiously at these representatives of republican harmony. Among French shopkeepers, not generally supposed to be republicans, great enthusiasm is manifested.

BEFORE THE OPENING. A little before noon a slight shower of rain fed, but it was of short duration. By this time an immense crowd of people had congregated in the neighborhood of the Pont de Jena, which is the ecting link between the Trocadero and the Champs de Mars, the two wings of the Exposition. It is estimated that nearly one hundred thousand strangers are in this city. Most of these are English and American, who have come thus early to be present at the opening. The American section, it is admitted on all hands, will make a very fine dispiny; one, indeed, that will compare favorably with that of older and better situated nations. Com-missioner McCormick and his assistant, Mr. Pickering, have been tireless in their efforts to bring their work to completion in time for the opening, and success has rewarded their labors. The American machinery department, unfortunately, is still in an

unfinished state, owing to the Wyoming accident and will not be ready until June. The French tion is still in a somewhat chaotic condition. Between ten and twe ve o'clock this morning a large force of men and women were hard at work, sweeping, scrubbing, hammering, hanging and arranging

A TRIUMPHAL MARCH.

A shower of rain about noon excited lears lest the weather should prove to be unfavorable to the Exposition; but these doubts lasted but a short time. In less than half an hour the sun burst forth again and the clouds disappeared from the sky. At half-past one o'clock Marshal MacMahon and suite palace he was greeted by a vast crowd of people who shouted enthusiastically, "Vive MacMahon!" "Vive la France!" "Vive la Republique !"

The same enthusiasm was manifested by the people all along the route. At almost every corner the President was saluted with cries of Vive la ique. He seemed greatly pleased at this Repubique. He seemed greatly pleased at this cordial reception, and bowed repeatedly to the populace. No conqueror was ever received with pre joyous greetings. It was evident that Paris cognized in the Marshal the true representative of the Republic, which has found a great expression in the Exposition.

The Marshal-President continued on his way until he reached the Exposition grounds. The Exposi-tion was formally pronounced open by him at about half-past two, amid thunders of artillery and sweet strains of music. At three o'clock, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Amadeus, the Prince of Denmark and a splendig retinue, he crossed the bridge over the Seine and entered the main building of the Exposition if inspected the American section closely and expressed himself much pleased with what he saw there.

THE PURUVIAN EXHIBIT.

A list of the Peruvian exhibits at the Paris Exposition has just been received in this city by Mr. Joseph C. Tracy, Consul General of Peru. The exhibit com prises over one thousand specimens of the natural productions of the country. The display is not large, but the Consul General says "that it must be remem pered that Peru is not a manufacturing country, and consequently she must rely upon her appearance in Paris on the excellence of the products of the country." It comprises specimens of ore, gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, iron, bismuth, arcene, mercury and other metals, as well as sulphur, coal, peat, petroleum, nitrate and guano. These samples have been carefully selected from every portion of the Renublic. The vegetable kingdom is represented by coffee, rice, sugar, barley, wheat, beans, peas, lentels, nuss, carraway seeds, potatoes (fresh, dried and frozen), occos for the manufacture of choconate, coca (which is used for chewing in the mining districts), cotton, tobacco, woods of all kinds and a number of other articles which are cultivated for sale or are indigenous to the country.

Professor Raimordis, of Peru, has written a glowing description of his country, intended to give visitors an idea of its grandeur and beauty. consequently she must rely upon her appearance

EMIGRANT BOARDING HOUSES.

A meeting of emigrant boarding house keepers was street. Some ten or a dozen men were present to talk over their grievances and receive the answer of they had presented to that body on Tuesday last. The chief complaint of the boarding house Keepers is that they are not allowed free intercourse and conversation with the newly landed emigrants until the agents of the raiway companies have been among them to provide them with railroad tickets and carry them off to their respective stations. In this way, it is alleged, the licensed boarding house keepers are deprived of the greater part of their business, only forty or dity emigrants out of each shipload tailing into their hands. This grievance the providers of board and lodgings for newly arrived emigrants are resolved to have remedied after a continuance of three or four years. They have consequently banded together under the name of the New York Licensed Emigrant Boarding House Keepers' Association, and while bereafter meet occasionally at No. 24 Greenwich street. There are about ninety or 100 emigrant boarding house keepers in the city, but the officers of the new association intend, it is said, to admit only those of unbemished business integrity and reputation, and shi is shought that the membership will not exceed seventy-five or eighty. Keepers of boarding houses are not admitted to Casile Garden until they have turnished bonds in the amount of \$500 and have received a thouse. This being the case, they are auxious that the Commissioners of Emigration shall respect their rights and recommend them to the patronage of emigrants arriving at Casile Garden. The expected reply to their potition was not received last night. the ranway companies have been among them to pro-

LOST AND FOUND.

Mrs. Mary Murphy, of Thirty-second street and ing lost a little cunves bag containing \$170, which she had placed in her bosom previous to leaving the far and near for it. On Sunday last she learned that Adam Newman, son of George Newman, of No. 344 day morning, in company with Detective Walnb, of the Twenty-first precinct. She saw Miss Newman, daughter of George, who said her father was not at tome, and that he was the only person who could namer about the money. George Newman and his daughter were brought before Judge Kilbreth, at the Fifty seventh Street Court, yesterday. Miss Newman acknowledged receiving some money from her young bruther, which he said he had found in the street, and brother, which he said he had found in the street, and that she had handed it over to her father. On further inquiry as to what had become of it she answered that her father had disposed of it paying old debts, such as the innersi expenses of two former wives, and had also bought clothes for a family of six children. Judge Kilbreth subjected Newman to a, rigid examination, and in the end concluded by saying:—"I believe you have the greater part of it yet, and the best thing you can do is to go forme, get it and give it to this poor woman, to whom it evidently belongs, or there may be more trouble for you."

you."

Miss Newman was anxious to know if people had not a right to keep what they found. The Judge informed the young lady that people had no right to keep what did not belong to them, and should most decidedly give up what they found to the proper

MR. AND MRS. WARNER.

After a night's sojourn in the Twenty-ninth precinct station house Thomas and Alice Warner, who were arrested on Fifth avenue on Tuesday evening, were meer Gaffney. Civil Justice Frederick Geoney and other gentlemen appeared as interested spectators. Judge Gedney male a request that the woman should not be locked up in the prisoner's pen, and accordingly she was an occupant of the sergeant's room until her case was called. A heavy black veil covered her face, and during the short time she was in court her face, and during the short time she was in court the lower part of her face and blonde hair were shown discernible. Officer Gafficey said that when he arrested the accused they both appeared to be under the influence of liquor. Warner gave his age as thirty-five and his occupation as that of a broker. His companion said that whe was eventy-live years of age, a native or England, and at present a guest at the Grand Union flotel. Neither would press a charge against the other. They were therefore discharged, and the woman drove away in a carriage which irriends had in waiting at the door. It is said toat Warner is a flectious name and that the person giving the name is a gentismen well known at different clubs in this city.

SHAD POLE WAR.

An annual difference occurs between the Jersey figuremen and the Priot Commissioners on the sub-ject of shad poles in the Hudson River, the former placing the poles solely with a view to the piscatorial advantages of the positions chosen, and the latter unobstructed. The result of this recurring difference is commonly a loss to the fishermen, as the piacing of the poles in the channel being clearly illegal, the Commissioners order their removal each spring, and the expensive nots attached to them are carried down the expensive nots attached to them are carried down with the poles. The market for the first run or shad is, however, so good that the fishermen bear the loss for the rake of the immediate gain in the catch. Last year, when inspector Conway was sent out to displace the poles in the channel, the fishermen resinted him and he was solited, in consequence of their threats, to invoke the sid of the police. This year, despite repeated bottons from the boards of New Jersey and New York Commissioners, numbers of police were blaced in the river about the middle of April, and two or three accidents, more or less severe, to the river steamers have resulted Yestersay inspector Conway was again ordered to clear the channel east of the middle of the river, and did so, pulling up between ferty and fifty poles and causing a loss to the fishermen or not less than \$1,000. The fishermen remonstrated strongly, but made no resistance.

SWORN IN.

General Charles Treishel was sworn in as Auditor of the Custom House yesterday afternoon by Collector Arthur and chiers to-day upon the discharge of his outes. General Treiobel succeeds the late Samuel G. Ogden, who was auditor for upward of thirty years.

THE STATE CAPITAL

Freight Discriminations To Be Investigated.

EXCISE REFORM BILLS.

Mr. Daly's Plan to Regulate City Finances.

INSURANCE MATTERS

Passage of the Public Burdens Bill and Canal Appropriations.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

ALBANY, May 1, 1878.

To-day Mr. Daly, who represents in the Assembly section of the democratic party opposed to Comp troiler Kelly and very much in sympathy with Gove nor Robinson, introduced the following important bill, which is intended to replace Mr. Kelly's recently vetoted by the G vernor, and meet the views of His Excellency as above expressed. In the meantime the Assembly has taken no action on the veto of the tormer bill, although the Tammany members and their republican sympathizers are still hot about it, and it is protty safe to say that Mr. Daly's measure, whatever its merits and however certain it would be to receive the Executive approval, will be met with a showing o

The principal argument in favor of the Sinking Fund bill that was vetoed was the fact that next year there will be payable from taxation about \$4,500,000 of bonds, and that in the present depressed state of property so large un amount will be onerous upon the taxpayers. One of the provisions of that bell is that not more than \$1,000,000 shall be raised by tax on account of the principal of the debt in any one year. By another provision of the bill, however, the surplus revenues of the staking fund for the payment of interest on the city debt, which amounted last year to \$1,100,000, and which by law is now sterred to the general fund in reduction of taxation, is transferred to the sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt. The effect of this provision, as argued by the triends of Mr. Daly's new bill. would be to add another milnon of dollars to the amount to be ruised by taxation next year, to be paid into the sinking fund, so that practically the taxpayers would contribute something \$2,000,000 next year toward the payment of the debt. The Daly bill provides directly that \$2,000,000 shall be raised each year on account of the payment of the debt, and that whenever a greater amount of debt than \$2,000,000 becomes due in any year new bonds may be assued for the excess. Therefore in respect to the amount of taxation next year the two

After next year the amount of dept coming due in any year until 1884 will not be in excess of \$2,000,000 each year, hence taxation in those years would no be affected by either bill. In the vetoed bill, however, the \$1,000,000 to be raised by tax need not be raised if there is a surplus in the sinking fund over the amount for form amount to be raised each year. In the vetoed bil there is, as observed by Governor Robinson, no provision requiring the bonds and stocks of the city to be sold on public advertisement and competition. bonds of the city shall be issued only in public advertisement and to the highest bidders. Both pills provide that for any bonds hereafter lange

Both pills provide that for any bonds hereafter issued there shall be included each year in the tax levy an amount sufficient with the accumulation of interest thereon to pay them at maturity.

The provisions thus stated constitutes substantially the whole of the Daly bill, which in no wise effects the sinking fund as now constituted. The vetoed bill contains many provisions, such as transforring assessments to the sinking fund, making assessment bonds payable out of the sinking fund and others, which are declared by advocates of the new one to be combersome and ambiguous, and which, by being made a contract with the present bondabilers, will be unaiterable hereafter. They Daly bill, they say, simply meets the question of equalitizing the pay ments on account of the principal of the debt, a that they will be uniform each year. Mr. Daly himself claims for his bill the merit of putting a positive stop to the paying of commissions to middle nen in the sale of city securities, when is entirely onnecessary in view of the high credit of the city of New York and the enterprise of competition for its bonds. He are in view of the high credit of the city of New York and the eagerness of competition for its bonds. He also says that it unswers fully to the requirements of a staking fund bill, as stated in the HERALD of this

the eagerness of competition for its bonds. He aims says that it unswers fally to the requirements of a shiking fund bill, as stated in the Himallo of this moruing.

An act to provide for the payment and cancellation of certain bonds and stocks of the city of New York and for the issue of bonds for that purpose;—

1. There shall be included in the annual estimate for each year hereafter made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the city of New York the sum of \$2,00,000 toward the payment of the principal of bonds and stocks of said city payable from taxation other than revenue bonds materials during the cancellar year for any, over the amount of said bonds and stocks falling due in said calendar year, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and stocks falling due in said calendar year, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and stocks payable from taxation, other than revenue bonds maturing during the calendar year for which said estimate is made, and the excess of said sam, if any, over the amount of said bonds and stocks falling due in said calendar year, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and stocks payable from taxation, other than revenue bonds that next become due when they mature.

2. Whenever in any calendar year bonds and stocks of the city of New York, payable from taxation, other than revenue bonds. Competitive of said city may you, and authorized thereto by the Commissioners of the ria Lig Fund of said city, issue bonds of said city for the said calendary of the ria Lig Fund of said city, issue bonds of said city for the said each of the city of New York, payable from taxation, other than revenue bonds and locks of the said to the payment of an equal amount of bonds and stocks of the said in the payment of an equal amount of bonds and stocks of the said payable from taxation and the said said to the payment of an equal amount of bonds and stocks of the said payable from taxation, other than revenue bonds is shot in the said bonds of a said city, say being the said to th

On the 5th of the past month the following memorial and concurrent resolution from the Mayor, Comproduce and Costrona of the Finance Commerce of the cay of New York, the Chamber of Commerce, the mporters and Grocer's Board of Trade and the Board of Trade and Tradesportation were presented in the Assembly by Mr. Brooks, real twice and referred to the Committee on Railroads:

the Assembly by Mr. Brooks, read twice and referred to the Committee on Railroads:—

To the Honomark the Lagislaters of the State of New York in Nexate and Assembly Conversed:—
May it please your inducable foldies: Your momeralists respectfully represent to your honorable booles that the productic and commerced interests of the State, and particularly those of the city of New York, have suffered greatly and are still suffering by reason of the unjust discriminations and other decets existing in the management of the religional classes of the State of New York; that said railroads are in the habit of earlying freight for the cities of other States, and and for citizens of other States, and and for citizens of the state of New York, and also that individual citizens of the state of New York, and also that individual citizens of the state of New York, and also that individual citizens of the state of New York, and also that individual citizens of the state are given special privileges and rates, and raise out of all proportiou to those marged the public in general.

Ditails of those atuacs are set forth in the appendix to a report of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, a copy of which is herewith summitted, and your memorialists earnessly request that a special committee representing both houses of the Legislature may be appointed, with all nocessary powers, whose duty it shall be to investigate these alleged abuses; to inquire into and report concerning the powers, contracts and obligations of the railroads chartered by this State, and what, if any, legislation is necessary to protect

and extend the commerce of our Ninte; and that said committee be instructed to take testimony in the city of New York, and report by oill or otherwise during the present or the next season of the Legislature.

Tour memorialists would call attention to the fact that the revenues collected by the railroads of this State exceed thy more than ten fold the entire revenues of the State derived from taxation, and, notwithstanding the overshadowing importance to the public of housest and aquitable management of our railroads, and natwithstanding all the changed conditions of the are in which we live, most of them consequent upon the enermous development of this interest, there has been no supervision or regulation of said interest and but little legislation except that sought by the railroads themselves tince these modern highways were in their infancy.

Your memorialists therefore pray that a thorough investigation into these management may be at once instituted.

commerce of the State.

TO BE INVESTIGATED.

With some difficulty Mr. Brooks succeeded in calling up this concurrent resolution (which tailed in a thin Senate last evening) and having it definitely considered in the Assembly to-may. Mr. Moller effered an amendment to it providing that the expense of the investigation should not exceed \$1,500, to be paid by the comproller out of any unexpended balances in the treasury, and Mr. Fish moved to amend the amendment by making the New York Chamber of Commerce, which had asked for the investigation, foot the whole bill. Mr. Fish's proposition was lost. Mr. Moller's was adopted.

Fish's proposition was lost. Ar. Robert was adopted.

Mr. Alvord strongly objected to the investigation as something which, according to the examples of the past, would be utterly useless; and both Mr. Fish and Mr. Prescott, chairman or the Ratical Committee, resenting certain aspersions upon that committee in a howspaper circular, signed by Jackson S. Schoitz and others of New York, opposed the main resolution. Mr. Brooks, however, defended and advocated it as a measure which, if carried into effect, would throw light into the dark places of railroad management.

Through all the dark and troubled night Through all the dark and troubled night. The prayer of Ajax was for light.

inght into the dark places of railroad management.

Through all the dark and troubled night
The prayer of Ajax was to hight.

STATISTICAL ARGUMENT.

Holding in his hand a pamphiet containing the recent report of the Committee on Railroad Fransportation of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Brooks distinsted at the House a series of statistics to show how the trunk railroad lines discriminate against shipments from New York, and in favor of Boston, Philadelphia or Battimore, at the rate of from 25 to 13d por cent. According to these figures the freight rate per hundred pounds from New York to Chicago, only 900 miles, was seventy-five conts in the November tariff of 1875, while the rate from Boston to Chicago, 1,009 miles, was only forty cents.

THE RESOLUTION CARRIED.

Beside the discriminations between these points against New York, Mr. Brooks alleged that the trade of tout city had also at times grievously suffered by means of a combination between the toreign hees of steamships arriving there and the railroads. Heavy articles of froight, such as metals and the like, had been forwarded to points one thousand miles or more west at actually lower rakes than the same freight could be brought by the same steamer and landed in a warehouse in New York.

It was of no avail for other members to suggest that the commercial misfortunes of New York city had resulted more from its own-lack of foreight and terminal facilities than from the machinations of the great railroad men. Mr. Brooks persisted that an investigation was needed to bring out the whole truth, and so many agreed with him that the resolution was finally adopted by a vote of St to 20.

The Brooklyn Board of Charities bill, with an amendment by Mr. Waring, providing that the Board shall hereafter be appointed by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Supervisors, was up for discussion again in the Assembly. Mr. Grady and Mr. Clancy attended to make the Board of the Board of Supervisors, was up for discussion as majority, and so did Mr. Bergen. Mr. Waring, providing

CANAL APPROPRIATION.

CANAL APPROPRIATION.

The Canal Appropriation bill has passed the Senate with an amendment, providing that after the lat of October next the saturies of canal appraisers shall be \$3,000, and allowing for cierk hire, travelling and inadental expenses of those officers \$4,000, and acted of the former allowance or \$10,000. A present appropriation of \$9,000 is made, to apply on salaries.

Mr. Strack's but relating to the Board of Canvassers of the city and county of New York has passed the Assembly as tollows:—

Assembly as tollows:—

SECTION I.—Is shall be the duty of the clerks and assistants in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New York to render such services and perform such duties as may be required by the Hoard of Aldermen, sitting as a board of county canwassers, in canwassing the votes cast et any election in said city our county, and no expense shall be incurred by said Board of Aldermen for assistance in the execution and perform one of the duties of said Board, acting as a board of county canwassers whose compensation shall not exceed the sam of \$E39.

of Ganvasors whose compensation shall not exceed the sam of \$20.

Sec. 2.—The said Board of County Canvasors shall be reafter complete the canvas of the votes cast at any election held in said city and county within seven days after in day on which they are required by law to m of to canvas the said votes.

A bill introduced by Senator Harris for the appointment of Commissioners of Excise in the several cities of the State provides for their appointment by the Mayor in all cities except New York, Brooklyn and Albany. In New York and Brooklyn the Mayor is sujoned to normal the second all cyclining with the and Alberty. In New York and Brooklyn the Mayor is enjoined to nominate triounially, beginning withing the list Monday in April after the passage of the act, three Commissioners of Excise, to be confirmed by the Board of Aidermen in citure city, who shall hold office for three years and receive salaries of \$5,000 cach—their sole emolument. Their salaries and the expense of office hire, clerks, &c. (to be designated in New York by the Board of Est, mate and Apportionment), are to be paid out of moneys received frem license fees—all of which money, except what is thus used and otherwise appropriated by law, must be paid into the sinking fund and applied to the figuration of the principal of the city debt.

The non-concurrence of the Scoate in the Assembly amendments to the Police Pension bill thas led to the appointment of a committee of conference on the subject.

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT. THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

In the committee of the whote, amending, the act to establish an insurance department, Mr. Tunner and it was admitted that the law of 1873 needed not quite suit him. It was destrable a bill should be framed commending itself to the support of all Sentions, it may be not quite suit him. It was destrable a bill should be framed commending itself to the support of all Sentions, it moved to amond the act so that all charges for examination of any insurance company shall be pursuant to the laws of 1853.

Mr. Hugins invoced the amendment.

Mr. Sessions preferred that the amount should be fixed.

fixed.

Mr. Edick thought it would be unwise to fix the Mr. Reines argued that the law of 1873 was constitu-

Mr. Raines argued that the law of 1873 was constitutional, but the majority of the Senate in the Smyth
case trought otherwise. He hopen the law of 1873
would be left as a monument of a law disregarded by
a high official, and such disregard allowed and counidered no orime by the Senate.

Mr. Fomeroy thought there was considerable question about the law, but the better way was to fix the
amount. All be wanted was to fix definitely who
about perform the services in examinations, and the
amount they should be paid.

Mr. Fomeroy's amendment, fixing the amount of
charges for examinations was lost.

Mr. Fomeroy's amendment, fixing the amount of
charges for examinations was lost.

Mr. Sessions moved to amend the that charges for examination shall not exceed \$15 per day and the expenses anal not exceed \$5 per day. Lost.

In the Senate almendments were offered the same as
had been offered in committee, but they were voted
down and the bill was ordered to a third reading.
THE HOLAHAN EXCEST BILL.

had been offered in committee, but they were voted down and the bill was ordered to a third reading. THE HOLAHAN EXCISE BILL.

The Senate Juliceary Committee naving the Holahan Excise bill in charge gave a hearing this afternoon to its advocates. Assemblyman Grady and ex-Judge Dittenducter, of New York, addressed the committee at some length. Colonel Charles McK. Leoser, president of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society, handou the committee some papers, among them certain statistics showing that in Manne, where from 1851 to 1878 the population increased seven and a quarter per cent, critice increased during the same period 296 per cent and murders especially 375 per cent.

Other fluctures aubmitted by Colonel Leoser show that drank means has secality diminished in Boston under the opposents of the homain only will be given by the committee to-morrow afternoon.

ANNATOR Monnissey's DEATH.

The Senate having assembled for the usual evening session to-night, was interrupted by Lectemant Governor Dorsheimer at fitteen minutes past eight P. M. with the abnouncement that he had just received the following telegram: —

ollowing telegram :- SAKATOGA, May 1, 1878.
Senator Morrissey died at half-past seven P. M.
OPERATOR, Signed.

The business of the Senate was immediately auspended, and, on motion of senator Harris, a committee of three, consisting of Senators Harris, a committee of three, consisting of Senators Harris, the committee of three, the motion of hr. Harris, the senate adjourned. Mr. Morrissoy's illness had prevented him from visiting Albany this winter and taking the outh as Sonator.

NEW YORK KEAL ENTATE ASSESSMENTS.

The Senate Committee on Cities considered this af-

NEW YORK ERAL ENTATE ASSESSMENTS.
The Schate Committee on Cities considered this afternoon Dr. Hayes' New York city Finance bill, and heard arguments from Dr. Hayes and Mr. O. V. Potter. The latter gentleman spoke at great length upon the thjustice of real estate assessments under the present system, which he illustrated by diagrams of his own property so assessed. The only members of the committee present during the greater portion of the committee present during the greater portion of the session were Semi-tendance of epictators, including ex-Collector thomas Marphy. The Committee took no schol upon the bills.

bule.

MR. BROOKS' PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Just before the adjournment of the Assembly this afternoon Mr. Brooks rose to a question of privilege, which, in answer to the inquiry of the Speaker, me constanterized as both a question of privilege and a personal explanation. His emotion was so manifest

that a turbulent House was instantly hushed to attention. He prefaced his remarks by saying that during his long career as a journalist and public man he had always endeavored to do his duty courageously but kindly, that he understood fully the responsibilities resting upon and power exercised by every member of the journalistic profession, and deeply regretted that his first personal explanation in the Assembly should have to be made in response to an attack of a brother journalist. He then read from mahuscript a reply to an attack made upon him in a New York morning newspaper.

THE NOYES HABEAS CORPUS.

TESTIMONY OF THE PRISONER IN RELATION TO THE MANNER OF HIS ARREST. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TRENTON, N. J., May 1, 1878.
In the United States Court to-day the Noyes habens corpus case monopolized all attention and drew forth considerable discussion from the lawyers engaged. District Attorney A. Q. Kossby, and the State by Attorney General Stockton, ex-Attorney General Vanatta and Colonel Abeel. As to the question of juris diction of the Court counsel for the State entered strong protests, contending that the Court had no right to go back of the Governor's warrant and Judg Carter's order, of Washington; also that there was n case on the return and traverse; that the question was clearly within the provision of the habeas corpus was the essence and root of it. Judge Nixon dec

power of the Judge of the District of Columbia, that was the essence and root of it. Judge Nixon decided to go into the incits of the case first, and ordered testimony to be taken before the question of jurisdiction was decided. Mr. Stockton said the examination would be unseemly, it was so decisated by the United States Supreme Coart in a similar case. No such proceeding was on record.

NOYER ON THE STAND.

Despite his objections Noyes was placed on the stand and testified to the circumstances of his arrest in Washington at midnigot; that no papers were snown him; that he was denied the privileue of seeing counsel or friends; was put into a wretched, dismal cell at Police Headquarters in Washington and shortly afterward taken to Newark and imprisoned there. He recounted his experience in the courts of Newark, the indictiments found against him for conspiracy and perpury, how he was called away to attend his six wice and daughter, and during his absence his buildood was iorisited, \$5,000. He burst into tears and was unable to speak while aliading to his family affections. He strongly asserted that he was never a lugitive from justice; never tried to avoid New Jersey; went through it going to Washington, and had been there on public business when last arrested. Several times he emphatically stated that he had been known proceed to the stand the secue was dramatic. Five other witnesses were examined, including Detective McDevitt, of Washington. His testimony, in the main, was contradictory of that of Noyes'. Late in the alternoon the case was adjourned until to-morrow morning, when it will probably be concluded.

BETRAYED FOR BLOOD MONEY.

teres the Posice Central Office yesterday and re-quested an interview with Sergeant Keeley, of the detective office. She seemed to be in great distress, and could not restrain her tears. She was accompanied by a young man who was greatly affected also. When shown into Sergeant Keeley's office the young woman broke down outright. Sergeant Keeley ende wored to calm her, but for a time geant Keeley ende vored to caim her, but for a time her grief had overpowered her. At last she explained the object of her visit. See said she had called for the purpose of seeing a prisoner—John Hogan, sinas Kyan, an escaped convict—who was arrested on Tuesday night by Detective Adams. She claimed to be his wife, and said her companion was her husband's bruber. When he appeared she threw horself in his arms, and sobbed bitterly. They were permitted to remain in each other's society to take a last parting isreweil before Hogan would again become an inmate of a convict's ceit. The distressing scene was brought to a close by the sudden arrival of Keeper Jackson to convey the prisoner back to Sing Sing. Sergeant kessey therrupon ordered the interview to close, stating that further delay was impossible, and in this way husband and wife were separated. Hogan was sentenced in 1812 to five years' penal servitude for being concerned in a burglary in Queens county. He had served half his time when he escaped on the loc across the Hudson to the Jersey shore. Since his escape it is claimed that he has conducted himself like an honest man, working hard is the country as a laborer. In 1876 he returned to this city and procured employment as a driver for the Manhaitan loc Company, and shortly after married a good, respectable woman and became quite domestic in his babits. A low days ago the authorities were notified of his wherestocuts by an ex-convict, who had served with Hogan in Sing Sing, The informer for this service received tine reward for his treachery of \$50 as blood money. her grief had overpowered her. At last she explained

CRACKSMEN ARRESTED.

Two notorious thiswes and creeksman were taken to the Central Office last night by Detective Ferris and at Knauth's store, on Third avenue, last Saturday Their names are William Scott, alias Frank Harring. ton, arias George Whitney, and Henry Ray.

Scott is a well known cracksman and bank thiel Scott is a well known cracksman and mark intel. He did a successful stroke of business in the latter line in Paris a lew years ago, and was also cmp oyed in the same business in London. On his reason to this country he opened asporting hotelat Fort Hamiton, but soon had to give it up, as he was charged with sharp practices. Ray is but recently out of State Prison, where he served a term for burgingry on a bank in New Jersey. The third man or ourgary on a oabs in New Jersey. The third man to acknown, and no has no lar succeeded in keeping out of the way.

On the person of Ray was found a \$500 bond of the Brooklyn, Fort I imition and Costy Inland Rairond, numbered 337, and a \$100 promissory note signed by H. H. Wood and drawn to the order of H. Hamilton.

DIED IN THE HOSPITAL

Officer Killaies, of the Fifteenth precises, found a woman siving on a stoop at Third street and South Fifth avenue Tuesday night. She seemed to be intoxicated, and he took her into custody. While on the way to the station house she fell in a fit. With the way to the station house ane fell in a fit. With the assistance of another officer she was carried to the station house and medical aid summoned. She railied slightly and gave her name as Carrie Morton, an unfortunate woman, who had no settled place of residence. Her condition grew gradually worse, and yesterday she was conveyed to the New York Hospital, where, shortly after being animited, she died. Coroner Woltman took charge of the case and an autopsy revealed that death was the result of natural causes.

THE FERRON MYSTERY.

The Brooklyn police are still occupied in trying to solve the mystery attendant upon the murder of Bernard Ferron, the boatman. The detectives are said to have the names of the murderers and they expect to accomplish their arrest within the next eight or ten days. It has transpired to at a small schooler was anchored for a short time off the Union Naval Stores, near Krie Basin Dry Dock, which sailed away two or three days after the murder. The detectives think the crew of the vessel were the guilty parties.

DEATH FOLLOWING A RUSSIAN BATH.

Alexander Surfluck, twenty-six years of age, of No. 99 Union avenue, Greenpoint, called last night at the bath house, No. 18 Lafayette piace, and took the bath house. No. 18 Lafayette piace, and took a Russian bath. Shortly afterward he complained of a pain in his cheat, and he was taken upsiairs by the attendant and iaid on a longe. Dr. Leech, of No. 24 East Fourth street, was called in, but despite his care the man grew rapidity worse. Dr. Waiker, of No. 15 Lafayette place, was sent for as a consulting physician, but the man was past recovery, and died in a short time, it is supposed from heart disease.

FLOATING IN THE RIVER.

The body of a drowned man was found yesterday floating in the Wallabout Basin, near the bridge at the foot of Washington avenue, Brooklyn. The deceased, who had dark hair and mustache, had on ccased, who had dark hair and mustache, had on a black coat and pantalous and was about lorty-five years of age. In his pockets was found \$2.77, an account book on which was written the name of Ihomas Duity, a letter addressed to the same name at Barbes' Hotel, Johnson avenue toll gate, East Brookly ; a slip of paper, marked "Thomas Daily, No. 112 South street, New York," and a set of amethyst stude. The body was in an advanced stags of decomposition. There were no marks of violence upon it.

JERSEY CITY HOSPITAL.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Police Commissioners last night a resolution was introduced by Commissioner Fowler providing for the ciosing of the City Hospital and Dispensary. Mr. Fowler ex-plained that such a course was necessary because the appropriation for the support of the hospital and dis-pensary was insufficient.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The section of the American Temperance Union which has been holding its meetings for some weeks past at Tammany Hall have decided to call the organigation "The American Blue Ribbon Tempurane Union," and to hold their meetings in future at Irving Hall. The following is a list of the new officers:—
Rev. W. B. Afflock, of England, president; Vice Presidents—ingersoil Lockwood, E. H. Jonny, H. C. D. xter, Mrs. Hill and Airs. Van Orsdale; Corresponding
Secretary, Mrs. Emma Gates Conkilu, and treasurer,
John Noble

THE LEITRIM DEBATE.

AN IRISH VIEW OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SCENE-THE PUBLIC EXCLUDED TO STIFLE THE TRUTH.

[From the Dublin trishman ! Not a word of delence, not one nilegation of error has been made in reply to the terrible charges we brought against the memory of the late Lord Leitrius The indictment has now been a week before the world, it has been published widely throughout the three kingdoms, it has born read before the assembled Legislature in London, and yet no man has dared to say that the late Lord Lettrim was other what we stated him to be-a despot wis tion of innocence, for the punishment and proscription of virtue! Judgment has gone by default. But, though no man was able to point out even a single error in the indictment, there were many who raved and raged because it was made public. "This is the truth," they cried, "the awful, the horrible truth -wherefore has its lineaments beer revealed before mankind? Have not we been carefu to conceal it? and lo! now it is made known to all men. Let us hasten and cover up its face again, let in the temb of oblivion lest the nations hear its voice and condemn us for our misdeeds." This and nothing but this, is what has engaged attention in Parliament and the president of this whole week. Few, indeed, are they who have dared to stand forth and declare that evil should be exposed and truth set free; and howis and maniacal abuse. It is an odious and porti out thing to speak the facts that are in the presence of hypocrites and Pharisees. Hence, by lar the great majority stood silent, not daring to utter the knowledge which they possessed, so iceble of spirit and so iral of soul are they. It is this general cowardies which gave courage to those who conspired to stifle the truth and to clock crime in the mantic of onlying. The opportunity was made for them by the "general dastards," who tremble to declare the whole nonest truth, lest they should "give offence." Their judgment is written:—"Because," saith the Lord, "ys were neither hot nor coid, I will spue you out of my mouth."

mouth."

STIFLING THE TRUTH.

The most marked and most flagitious attempt to stiffe the truth was that perpetrated in the London Parliament, in which men cating themselves Irishmen were the most prominent actors. In the House of Lords the discussion was conducted openly and with dignity. Lord Oranmore and Browne, whom the Vicercy on a former occasion described as a will fler of his country, again justified the appellation in the Richard Stock of the Stock with dignity. Lord Oranmore and Browse, whose the Vicery on a former occasion described as a villifier of his country, again justified the appollation in lengthy speech demanding further coercion laws. Lord fuchiquin, hearer of a name odious in Irish ears since the cays of "Marrough the Barner," maintened its bad tradition by an utterly irrelevant attack on the Catholic ciergy, to whose "altar denunciations" he imputed crimes "such as the one perpetrated but a lew days ago," What cared Lord inchiquin about the simple last that not the least rumor of an altar deconciation had ever been heard of in connection with the broad county of Donegai? What cared he that the grossess outrages committed against his technitry by the late Lord Leitzim had been committed against honest and industrices. Presbyserian tenants? or what cared he that the district which Lord Leitzim ruled so rigorously is largely Preseyterian? He had "altar denunciations" on the brain, and could no more keep the priest out of his discourse than crazy Mr. Dick coult keep the hose of King Charles out of his memorials. Let this, however, accommente the fact that here was a Protestant landlord per-secuting Pressylverian tenants. That will demonstrate that the question of the Catholic religion is not occessarily mixed up with the question of the cannot right, as some foolish persons suppose and some knavish persons protend to believe.

TRUE, BUT NOT FIT FOR FARLIARENT.

In the House of Lords the weight of argument and the majority of speakers were against this pair of peers, but the full truth was kept back. It was otherwise in the House of Commons, where the incits were revealed, and a tyrant majority hooted and howled at the revelation. Mr. O'Donnell's was a plain and simple statement, and the question which suggested itself to the misde of some members, by any means. "I begio ask, sr." and Sir A. Gordon, "It this is language which is fit to be addressed to the House of Commons?" Mark that he did not dave to impugn its accuracy. His question them reson

this:—"Is the language of truth a language which is fit to be addressed to the Hode- of Commons?"

WHY THE PUBLIC WEER EXCLUDED.

Here was an indictment most appaining in its nature—the laisenced of which, if it were laise, could have been instantly exposed—the accuracy of which, if true, ought to have commanded urgent attention and entatied attrict investigation and arringent reform. Surely when the question at issue was so grave, when inquiry was so necessary as to whether the law allowed such fearual inquiry or sot, when the claracter of a defunct legislator was thus formally and openly impeached, it stood to the honor of fiving legislators that they should thoroughly and freely have the subject examines before the public. When it was recognized that the truth of the indictment could not be disputed—when it was discovered that the manner in which it was frained could not be consured—then it was resolved to drive out the public and atific the charge in secrecy. The substance of Mr. O'Donnell's speech, in continuation, has been published; it contained the decumentary evidence of his ameritions, and the reasons why he protested as vigorously against "branding a whole barony with the stigma of membership of a murderous conspiracy synamathe rights of property while it remained unproven." In spite of the Darague, is spite of the "bated breath and whispered humblescess" of Messra. Downing and sir Praddy O'Hrien, the champion of open and learless truth have obtained the victory. The very strategy trath have obtained the victory. The very strategy of their adversaries gained it for them. If there had been no crimes to concess there would have been ne effort made to secure sucress!

HUDSON COUNTY VICTORIOUS.

In the Hudson County (N. J.) Circuit Court, at Jer. sey City, yesterday, Judgo Knapp granted a nonsuit against the plaintiff in the suit of ex-Freeholder James Coyle against the county. In 1875 the Board of Freeholders of Hudson County voted to purchase a part of Snake Hill, owned by Coyle, and the land was appraised at \$27,000. The counsel of the Board, Job H. Lappincott, notified the Board that the purchase was nilegal, and the Board retused to consummate their purchase. Coyle applied for a mandamus to compet the Freeholders to take the land, but the Court refused to grant the application. Recently the approaches to Coyle's portion of Suske thill were cut away, and pauper from the Almshouse and other institutions at Snake Hill cut wood from the land. Coyle held this to be conversion of the land by the county and brought suit to recover the \$27,000. The case was called for trial yesterday, and J. H. Lappincott for the county applied for a nonsuit on the ground that the paupers who had tre-passed on the ground that the paupers who had tre-passed on the ground that the paupers who had tre-passed on the ground that the paupers who had tre-passed on the ground that the paupers. of Freeholders of Hudson County voted to pur-

A GRAND JUROR INDICTED.

Ex-Freeholder William J. Winges, of Hoboken, was arraigned in the Hudson county (N. J.) Court of Ouarment charging him with embezzlement. A recent grand jury of which Winges was a member in-dicted a boy for assadit and battery. The boy's uncu-rosiding in this city, claims that he deposited with Winges \$550, and that the latter became the boy's bondsman. The boy was tred and acquitted, but Winges is charged with never having returned the security to his uncle and has never accounted for it. He pleaded not guity and was admitted to bail is \$2,000 for irial. ment charging him with embezzlement. A recent

TWO DEACONS AND ONE LOVE.

Descon James Nobie and Descon Samuel Riley, of Harlem, are paying attentions, it seems, to the same lady, and last Sunday Descon Noble stole a march on his rival, but the latter overtook the pair on the way his rival, but the latter overtook the pair on the way to church and demanded an explanation. Notice, or course, and none to offer, and Riley beat him with a pudding stick. Notice bore the chastisement in digmided silonice, and after it was over passed on with his companion. Yesterday Officer Armstrong afrested Descan Riley on a warrant issues by Judge Wheeler, the latter treated Riley to a severe fecture, but as he appeared sorry gave him the choice of paying \$10 of going to prison for ten days. The prisoner passed is greenback to Clerk McKeon and was allowed to depart.

DR. ELLINGER'S WILL.

la the Surrogate's Court, Kings county, before Surrogate Danley, yesterday, the will of the late Dr. George Kilinger was admitted to probate. The deceased, who was an old resident of Philadelphia, an estate valued at \$200,000. To his wife, Chris phia, left an estate valued at \$200,000. To his wife, Christine, he bequeathed one third of the income of his estate during her lifetime, and all the household furniture and effects. He gives to his five emiliaren the remaining two-thirds. The will is dated in 1864, and the widow is left the sole executrix.

OBJECTIONS TO A WILL

The will of the late Mrs. Mary Ainsies came up before the Surrogate of Kings county yesterday in the form of objections, which were filed by Mrs. Cliza Meserole, daughter of the deceased. The nature of the objections have not transpired. Mrs. Ainsies lets an estate values at \$200,000, and appointed as her executors James and Robert Ainsies, her sons.

VERDICT FOR A RAILROAD.

In the suit brought by Charles Jones, as meignes of the Southside Railroad Company, against the Brooklyn Steam Fransit Company, the jury in the United states Court, Brooklyn, rendered a verdict yesterd y for \$2.557 59 in layor of the plaintiff.